

We may sum up our results as follows:—In the Schizopods and in the abbranchiate larvæ of Decapod Crustacea respiration is purely cutaneous and is principally effected in the membrane which clothes the lateral walls of the carapace. In the adult Decapods this respiratory apparatus persists, and presents an absolute fixity, at any rate as far as regards its large efferent canal: but a secondary respiratory system is added to that of the larva, and it is this latter system, in which the branchiæ are intercalated, which is really the only one described in the classic works. This branchial system is undoubtedly the more important from a physiological point of view (except perhaps in the terrestrial species); but it is a secondary apparatus which in no way lessens the importance of the cutaneous system.

XXV.—Description of a new Species of Mormyrus.

By G. A. BOULENGER.

*Mormyrus mento*.

D. 29. A. 36. V. 6. L. lat. 85. L. tr.  $\frac{18}{5}$ .

Snout short, curved, once and a half the diameter of the eye,  $\frac{3}{10}$  the length of the head. Mouth terminal, on a line with the lower border of the eye, its width one fifth the length of the head. Teeth moderately large, notched, five in the upper jaw, six in the lower. Diameter of the eye one fifth its length, about two thirds the width of the inter-orbital space. Chin strongly swollen. Origin of the dorsal halfway between the gill-opening and the caudal, and above the ninth ray of the anal. Pectoral as long as its distance from the nostrils, extending a little beyond the base of the ventral, which measures nearly half the length of the head. Depth of body  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times in total length (without caudal), length of caudal peduncle  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times; depth of caudal peduncle one fourth its length. 12 scales round the caudal peduncle. Silvery, with fine brown dots, which are very crowded on the head and the dorsal and ventral lines.

Total length 190 millim.

Closely allied to *M. senegalensis*, Stdr., from which it is distinguished by the smaller scales and the more slender caudal peduncle, and to *M. cyprinoides*, L., which has smaller teeth and a deeper caudal peduncle surrounded by 16 scales.

A single specimen, from the Gaboon.